

REMARKS

In the Final Office Action mailed March 25, 2008, the Examiner objected to claims 1-18 because of informalities; rejected claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness; rejected claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Eisenhauer et al., Native Data Representation: An Efficient Wire Format for High Performance Computing, Georgia Institute of Technology, GIT-CC-01-18, 2001 (Eisenhauer) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,851,089 to Erickson et al. (Erickson) and further in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0099735 to Schroeder et al. (Schroeder)¹.

By this amendment, Applicants amend claims 1 and 7 to respond to the Examiner's objections; amend claims 1, 2, and 7 to more clearly define the features of those claims; and cancel claims 11-18 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claims 1-10 are currently pending.

Regarding the objection to claims 1-10, Applicants submit that the amendments to claims 1 and 7 obviate the basis of the Examiner's objections.

Regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, Applicants submit that the amendments to claims 1 and 7 obviate the rejections, and thus the rejection of claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Eisenhauer in view of Erickson and Schroeder. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

¹ The rejection of claims 11-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) has been obviated by the cancellation of those claims.

At page 2 of the Final Office Action, the Examiner alleges that Eisenhauer's disclosure regarding "prefixing" constitutes wrapping. Applicants disagree. In particular, Eisenhauer does not disclose prefixing but instead discloses marshalling.² In the context of marshalling, Eisenhauer discloses a prefix (i.e., a "format token") used to identify the format of the message. However, Eisenhauer's format token serves a completely different function that does not perform any wrapping because the format token does not enable routing using a markup up language envelope. Nor does the format token enable routing without converting a wrapped message. Specifically, section 3.1.1 of Eisenhauer states:

Because PBIO's approach to marshalling involves sending data largely as it appears in memory on the sender's side, marshalling is computationally inexpensive. Messages are prefixed with a small (32-128 bits) *format token* that identifies the format of the message. If the format contains variable length elements (strings or dynamically sized arrays), a 32-bit length element is also added at the head of the message. Message components that do not have string or dynamic subfields (such as the entire message of Figure 1) are not subject to any processing during marshalling. They are already in 'wire format'. However, components with those elements contain pointers by definition. The PBIO marshalling process copies those components to temporary memory (to avoid destroying the original) and converts the pointers into offsets into the message. The end result of PBIO's marshalling is a vector of buffers which together constitute an encoded message. Those buffers can be written on the wire directly by PBIO or transmitted via another mechanism to their destination.

Eisenhauer, page 6. As such, Eisenhauer fails to disclose or suggest at least the following features of claim 1: "wrapping the message in a markup language file envelope, wherein the wrapping is performed when the sending and receiving application have the same message format, and wherein when the sending and receiving application have different message formats, converting, at the application integration system, the message from the message format of the received message to another message format before transmission

² The following is a definition of "marshaling" (although Applicants do not necessarily ascribe to the following definition): Marshaling - The act of formatting parameters for transmission through a proxy / stub pair. A proxy marshals data to a remote object, and a stub marshals data to a remote client. (<http://www.innovatia.com/software/papers/com.htm>, 18 June 2008)

through the application integration system to the receiving application, the application integration system comprising a routing module to determine the receiving application and a mapping module to determine the message format of the receiving application” and “routing the markup language file envelope, including the wrapped message, through the application integration system without converting the message in the markup language envelope to the other message format, when the sending and receiving application have the same message format.”

Moreover, Eisenhauer fails to disclose or suggest (nor has the Examiner alleged) the claimed structure of the “application integration system” including the “a routing module to determine the receiving application and a mapping module to determine the message format of the receiving application,” as recited in claim 1. In addition, although Erickson discloses “the creation of wrappers that are used to extract information from Web sites,” Erickson fails to cure the above-noted deficiencies of Eisenhauer. Erickson, Abstract and col. 25, line 57-col. 26, line 15. Furthermore, although Schroeder discloses “IDOC,” Schroeder fails to cure the above-noted deficiencies of Eisenhauer and Erickson. Schroeder, para. 0090. Therefore, claim 1 as well as claims 2-6, at least by reason of their dependency from independent claim 1, are allowable over Eisenhauer, Erickson, and Schroeder, whether taken alone or in combination, and, thus, the rejection of those claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

Claim 7, although of different scope, includes features similar to those noted above with respect to claim 1. For at least the reasons noted above with respect to claim 1, claim 7 as well as claims 8-10, at least by reason of their dependency from independent claim 7, are allowable over Eisenhauer, Erickson, and Schroeder, whether taken alone or in combination, and, thus, the rejection of those claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

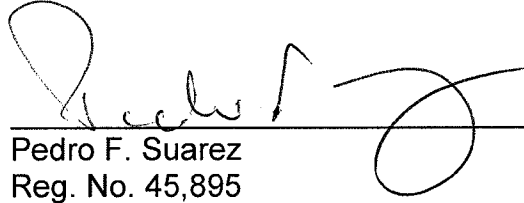
CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully request that this Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be entered by the Examiner. Applicants submit that the proposed amendments do not raise new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner. Therefore, this Amendment should allow for immediate action by the Examiner. Finally, Applicants submit that the entry of the amendment would place the application in better form for appeal, should the Examiner continue to dispute the patentability of the pending claims.

On the basis of the foregoing amendments, the pending claims are in condition for allowance. It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed in this paper. However, failure to address a specific rejection, issue or comment, does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above are not intended to be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper.

No fee is believed to be due, however the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that may be due or credit any overpayment of same, to Deposit Account No. 50-0311, Reference No. 34874-062/2003P00267US. If there are any questions regarding reply, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,



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